### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

### JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

kealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price :-One Capy..... \$2 Five Copies...... 8 

Postage five cents per copy for three months. 

#### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue. - ENOCH ARRES. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- THE BOTTLE-CALI-FORNIA; OR, THE HEATHEN CHINER.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - CHICAGO BR-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 5th av. - English Opera - Fra Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - THE BALLET PANTO-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. Negro Eccentricities, Burlesque, &c. Matinee at 2)4 SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 7, 1872.

### CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

I—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Proceedings of the Republican National Convention: Nomination of General Grant for Presi-

and a Large Attendance; Scenes on the Road, in the Stands and on the Course; Five Capital Races—The Communists of New York and the Garde Republicaine—Grand Lodge of Free Masons—St. Joseph's Academy, Madison, N. J.—Rev. Dr. Huston: The Suspended Pastor on Trial for Violating the Moral Code—Chamber of Commerce.

Pastor on Trial for Violating the Moral Code—
Chamber of Commerce.

5—The Strike of Labor: An Eventful Day for the
Men and Their Employers—The Gallows in
Texas—The Supposed Poisoning: Inquest
Over the Body of Assessor Edward O. Anderson—The Bridgeport Assassination—Brewers'
Congress—Kansas Senatorial Investigation—
Proceedings in Congress—Board of Police
Justices—Speedy Justice—Suicide in Texas—
New York Athletic Club.
6—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Philadelphia
Presidential Convention—Grant and Wilson—
The Parties in the Field and the Party Still to
Come"—Amusement Announcements.

7—The Washington Treaty—Miscellaneous Cable Telegrams—Shipping Intelligence—Advertise-

nteresting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts—Commodore Vanderbilt's Coachman—The Reformed Church—The Last of the Quakers—Chauncey Johnson Again in Trouble—Youthful Burgiars Caught—Drowned in the Hudson—Serious Charge Against a

9-Financial and Commercial: Commodore Van-Government Gold; the Northwest Common Dividend Passed; the Boston, Hartford and Eric Books Formally Opened; A Further De-cline in Erie—The Board of Audit—The Israel-ites in the East—Burglary in Thirty-first street—Marriages and Deaths—Advertise-

ments.

Proceedings of the Republican National Convention (Continued from Third Page)—Advertise-

THE FRENCH BAND FOR BOSTON AND THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK .- The Garde Republicaine Band of France arrived in this city vesterday on its way to Boston to perform at the Peace Jubilee. The members enjoyed a pleasing reception on the part of the citizens of New York, their appearance in our streets evoking a very considerable amount of kindly interest in their behalf. With a portion of their own countrymen it was quite different, however. An organized body of men assuming to themselves a representation of the French Commune offered positive, forcible insult, premonitory almost of bodily injury, to the bandsmen as they strolled out for recreation and sight-seeing. We have already protested against the soil of Americaand the thoroughfares of American cities being made a battle pit for the arbitration of the faction fights of Europe, and the French Communists must learn that we have law. although we do not patronize the guillotine or own property in New Caledonia.

THE ACQUITTAL OF THE KANSAS SENATOR. POMEROY, by the Committee on Privileges and Elections will be regarded as satisfactory by all parties, since the concurrence of the democratic members of the committee is given in the important matter of alleged bribery. The election to the United States Senate under consideration took place as long ago as March. 1867, and there seems to have been a fund of soreheadism at the base of the charges. The hearsay evidence was, as usual, very strong. Horace Greeley himself could not have given more pointed tittle-tattle testimony with less of truth in it when sifted to the bottom. Brown heard say that Jones had bribed Robinson to vote for Smith. Jones denied the giving, Robinson the taking, and Smith acknowledged nothing but Robinson's vote. The latter fact was on the record, but the committee could not find that it was a damning exhibit. Pomeroy had been elected by the Kansas Legislature in joint convention, receiving eighty-four votes and his rival only twenty-five. The committee think that Pomeroy was lucky in his large majority, and leave the matter there. A comical cause of complaint is that made incidentally by the majority report touching the faithless conduct of the highly unscrupulous editor of a little Kansas flysheet, who, after accepting a honorarium (that is a mild term) to support Pomeroy, went over to Pomeroy's enemy. This was very heartless; but who will pity Pomerov?

The Philadelphia Presidential Convention-Grant and Wilson-The Parties in the Field and the Party Still to

With unparalleled enthusiasm and exultation the Philadelphia Convention has made a good work of the important business which called it together, in the adoption of General Grant and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as the republican ticket for the Presidential succession, and in the endorsement of the claims of Grant as soldier and statesman, and of the measures and policy of his administration, foreign and domestic, in the party platform. Reduced to a few words, this is the work accomplished by this National Republican Convention. The nomination of the President for another term was a foregone conclusion. Since the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, which is due to General Grant, we have never entertained the shadow of a doubt upon this point. Nor have the many intrigues and weak devices within and without the party camp to supersede him had any other effect among the honest masses of the republicans than to strengthen his claims and his cause as a candidate for the succession. He was not only the strongest but the only available republican candidate for this contest. With him as their standard bearer-as we are assured from the State elections of 1871 and the more recent elections of 1872-success is morally certain; while with any other candidate in his place there was only the prospect offered to the republicans of general apathy, general demoralization and a crushing defeat.

To the party representing the administration the policy and the necessity of another term to Grant have been for a long time past as clearly defined as was the necessity of the renomination of Jackson in 1832 or of Lincoln in 1864. The action of the Philadelphia Convention, therefore, in the renomination of General Grant is simply the formal ratification of the general voice of the republican party. But the substitution of Henry Wilson for Schuyler Colfax as the candidate for the Vice Presidency is a change in the programme which requires some explanation. Mr. Colfax, as President of the Senate, has proved a good and faithful officer, and his party record cannot be impeached. But some months ago he was spoken of by the anti-Grant republicans as one of their faith, and his Presidential claims were broached on that side of the house as superior to those of Grant. But with the first hints he received in this direction he emphatically disclaimed all Presidential aspirations and frankly declared his choice to be General Grant against the field. It is probable, however, that the rumors which had been circulated connecting him with the aforesaid anti-Grant intrigues weakened him with the administration party and thus opened the way to Wilson in the Convention. We may, however, dismiss this presump-

tion and satisfactorily account for the choice of Wilson in the place of Colfax on higher grounds of expediency. Senator Wilson, as was suggested yesterday, has made himself a prime favorite of the Southern States. They became, indeed, his fast friend from his first political mission among them preliminary to the active work in Congress of Southern reconstruction. In the next place he has become a prime favorite among the workingmen, as was made manifest in the workingmen's mass meeting lately held in this city, by which he was proclaimed the workingmen's candidate for Vice President. And again, the defection of Mr. Sumper has had some effect among the old-line abolition radicals of Massachusetts and of the other New England States, which the Philadelphia Convention may have deemed it expedient to neutralize in making Wilson the right hand man of Grant in this campaign. derbit Redivivus; Sweeping Conversion of And yet, again, while Collax has lost the gloss derbit Redivivus; Sweeping Conversion of New York Central Scrip; Competition for the of his campaign of 1868, Wilson comes forward with a general personal popularity which in its freshness and vitality will strengthen even General Grant. These reasons, we think, will serve fully to explain and to justify the substitution of Wilson for Colfax as the republican candidate for the Vice Presidency-the high favor in which Wilson stands among the Southern blacks, the partiality which has been expressed for him from the workingmen of the North, his unmistakable strength in New England and his general popularity. Now, how stands the battle? We have four

> parties in the field—the temperance and women's rights party, the labor reform party, the Cincinnati liberal republican party and the regular republican party, and last, but not least there is a fifth-the democratic party. still in the background. The ticket of the temperance and women's rights party is the ticket of Black and Russell; but, as it appears to have died and made no sign it may be thrown out of the schedule. The labor reform ticket is Judge Davis, liberal republican, of Illinois, and Governor Parker, democrat, of New Jersey, nominated at Columbus, Ohio, in February last, at the same time with the ticket of the temperance and women's rights party. The labor reformers, in choosing Davis and Parker, had two strings to their bow-the Cincinnati Convention and the democratic party. They failed to catch the Cincinnati Convention, and they will fail with Davis to catch the old birds of the democratic party, for old birds are not caught with chaff. Accordingly, the Presidential ticket of the labor reformers may be dismissed. The Cincinnati independent ticket of Greeley and Brown was nominated with the understanding that it might count upon the support of the democratic party; but, if not adopted by the Democratic National Convention of July, Greeley and Brown will probably be withdrawn from

The question, then, of the final shaping of this Presidential contest depends upon the approaching Democratic National Convention. In the event of the nomination of a regular democratic ticket, assuming that the Cincinnati candidate will be withdrawn, the contest will be reduced to a struggle between the republican and democratic parties. In such a contest the bulk of the floating materials of the country will be drawn inevitably to Grant, and his popular majorities and his electoral majority of 1872 will exceed his majorities of 1868. On the other hand, with the adoption by the Democratic Convention of the Cincinnati independent ticket, which largely, at present, represents the floating elements of the country and a very considerable portion of the democratic rank and file, the united forces of the democracy and the Greeley and Brown republicans and reformers may give us the sharpest and closest Presidential contest since that between Clay and mankind to a state of barbarism, and can never

Polk, in 1844. Who knows? After the rejection, however, by the Democratic Convention of 1868 of its great opportunity for a new departure and a vigorous campaign under the broad ensign of Chief Justice Chase, we are exceedingly doubtful of the acceptance of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Convention of 1872.

We are not convinced, however, by the Bourbon democratic journals that the true course of their Baltimore Convention is the nomination of a regular party ticket. From the instructive democratic defeats of last year and this year, the fact stands forth in bold relief that the party has been reduced by its long succession of disasters to a hopeless popular minority in the country, and that it needs reinforcements to be inspired with any hope of success against General Grant. Reinforcements are offered in the independent liberal republican ticket of Greeley and Brown. The Cincinnati Convention, in view of democratic support, might have done better, and it might have done worse. But what it did was undertaken with the advice and encouragement of certain authoritative leaders of the democratic party, and the party is morally bound by the compact. Greeley and Brown are the candidates of a new departure, in which they expect the promised support of the democracy, and from which they expect the maintenance of all the great measures and principles settled by the war, with certain reforms in the national administration in smaller matters. But if Greeley and Brown are to be confronted by a regular democratic ticket, in being reduced to a choice, as, for example, between Grant and Pendleton, they surely will not consent, as in the service of Pendleton, to remain as a third party in the field

It is clear as the noonday sun, from the harmony and overwhelming enthusiasm of this Philadelphia Convention in support of Grant, that, with some scattering exceptions, he is backed by the rank and file of the republican party throughout the country, North, South East and West. And yet, what with the temperance reformers and the labor reformers and the Cincinnati republican reformers, the democracy may astonish the world with the astounding results from their adoption of Greeley and Brown. Who can tell? That glorious old democratic hero, General Jackson, might, perhaps, have been defeated in 1832 with a coalition of the national republicans, the anti-masons and the Southern nullifiers, and other outside odds and ends, upon a common Presidential ticket; but as they could not agree to join their forces they were divided and Old Hickory walked over the course. And so Van Buren was elected in '36, and Polk in '44, and Taylor in '48, and Buchanan in '56, from the divisions of the opposition elements. Nothing but an opposition coalition—democrats included—will suffice to make an impression against Grant and Wilson; and the only available basis for such a coalition now is the independent joint stock liberal ticket of Greeley and Brown.

#### The Labor Strikes-Alarming Tendency Towards Violence Manifested by the Workingmen.

It will be seen from the news furnished in another column that the labor movement threatens to assume a lawless character, which cannot fail to exercise a most injurious influonce on its chances of success. As long as the workingmen respected the law and abstained from interfering with the rights of others an amount of sympathy was felt for them by the general public which considerably embarrassed their opponents. This valuable moral support would have undoubtedly been continued had the men on strike maintained their peaceful attitude. Even in face of provocation they ought to have known that it was their interest to keep well within the limits of the law. Indeed, so patent was the necessity for the most scrupulous respect for the law that it argues a complete want of intelligence on the part of those individuals who have been guilty of violent interference with those who differ from them. It is no doubt annoving to the workingmen that they cannot secure perfect unity of opinion and action among themselves, but the law of the land secures the right of every citizen to follow his own judgment in all lawful matters, and no mob combinations can be permitted under any excuse to interfere with this sacred right. To permit a number of workmen to coerce their fellow laborers, even to pursue a course of action which was for their undoubted benefit, would be to undermine the whole structure of our social and political freedom. It is, therefore, with deep concern and regret that we regard the state of excitement which existed through the city vesterday, and which was due in chief part to the threats of violence so freely indulged in by many of the men on strike. Unfortunately the advocates of the rights of labor did not in all cases confine themselves to the utterance of threats, but proceeded to put them into execution.

The police authorities seem to have been fully informed as to the gravity of the occasion, and to have taken steps to be ready for any emergency. Squads of officers were detailed to points where it was considered their presence might be required, and every preparation made to promptly suppress any attempt at rioting. Indeed, we fear that if it had not been for the deterrent effect of these precautions yesterday would not have passed without a serious conflict between the strikers and the recusant workmen. In fact, such a conflict was about to be inaugurated in Hester street, between a committee and a number of men who were at work and refused to leave. when the police interposed to preserve the peace. Similar scenes were enacted at other points, and it was considered advisable to place a guard of police on several large factories in view of the threats made to destroy them. Men who imagine that they are serving their cause by indulging in vagaries of this nature must be very stupid. It is difficult to understand in what way they can hope to serve their interests by depriving themselves of the means of earning their bread. To burn down a factory is the silliest way that could be imagined of punishing a manufacturer, as the loss would certainly not fall on him, but on others who are altogether innocent of any crime against the workingmen. Unless, indeed, our trades unions have adopted the monstrous fallacy put forward by the most impractical section of the French Commune, that labor and capital are necessarily enemies, such a principle, followed to its logical conclusion, would reduce

be accepted by reasonable men. We do not believe that such wild notions have any hold on the vast majority of our working classes, who seek only the amelioration of their condition within legitimate and reasonable limits. If they wish to succeed their victories must be moral ones, gained by peaceful and lawful means, otherwise the results cannot be lasting; for society is too strong for any combinations of individuals to be able to impose laws which are out of sympathy with public feeling or

opposed to the general conscience, The reports widely circulated that the labor advocates intended to adopt violent measures received unpleasant confirmation from the demonstrations of the committees, and the shooting of James Brownlee, in Forty-first street, furnishes a suggestive incident of what might occur if the more desperate of the labor reformers were not restrained by the strong arm of the law. In addition to these outrage others directed against the community have been menaced, even to the placing of the city in total darkness by driving off the men employed in the gasworks. The immediate effect of such action would be to give full swing to the thieves and ruffians who infest the city and create such a sentiment of irritation against the authors as would more than counterbalance anything they might hope to effect by the commission of such a wanton outrage.

If there be any cool heads among the strikers they had better remind their more unreasonable comrades that other citizens besides strikers have rights that must be respected, and it is the interest of the men themselves to show by their conduct that they appreciate this fact. Whatever injustice may be inflicted on labor by the superior power of capital can only be redressed in this free land by moral agencies, and not by bludgeon arguments or incendiary attempts. Such means may be justifiable in lands where the toilers are slaves, without rights before the law or influence on the governing power; but here, where all citizens enjoy equal rights, they are indefensible. If the employers of labor refuse to accede to what the workingmen consider their just demands they have an efficient means at hand to obtain their full rights by co-operation. By adopting this mode of carrying on the struggle against capital they could prove that their demands were founded in justice, and would unquestionably receive the sympathy and support of the public. But whatever course they may elect to pursue they must keep clearly before their minds that others as well as they have rights to which the law will compel respect.

#### Earl Granville Proclaims the Indirect Claims Bill Withdrawn-Cheers in the House of Lords.

There is a chance, at length, of a settlement of this muddled and confusing question. Earl Granville made a highly important communication to the House of Lords last night. He read a letter from Mr. Schenck, in which the United States Minister in London affirmed that the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington is amply sufficient to exclude the indirect claims, and authorized the statement to be made as coming from Washington. Lord Derby read a letter from Sir Stafford Northcote, in which that gentleman states that the Joint High Commission in Washington understood that a promise was given that the American claims for indirect damages would be withdrawn. Granville's acton was hailed with cheers, and in the face of the enjoyment of the national glorification Earl Russell withdrew his motion for an address to the Crown. Both nations will rejoice at this latter result of the consummation of the diplomacy, and give utterance to the hope that "Finality" John may have now reached the finale of his political inconsistencies, which more incomprehensible, during fifty-nine years, since his first entry to the House of Commons, in the year 1813.

## The Grenadier Guards' Band.

A very funny piece of news comes to us from England via the Atlantic cable. Among the many European bands which were expected to come to America and take part in the grand Boston Jubilee was the famous band of the Grenadier Guards. It is now announced that when the band had arrived at Liverpool and was about to embark on the voyage to this country orders were received from headquarters forbidding their departure. As the case is reported the counter order seems to have been most deliberate, for the band had been in Liverpool for several days. In spite of its verisimilitude we can hardly credit the report. If we understandthings rightly, permission for this band to attend the Boston Jubilee must have been granted under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief and the Queen. It is not conceivable that an order so given can have been revoked. If it has been revoked, and if the band of the Grenadiers has been forbidden to set sail for America, it must be admitted that Johnny Bull, in pants and petticoats, from the Queen and Lord John Russell downward, has lost his senses. Why hinder the Grenadier band from sailing to our shores? Not surely because of the debate in the House of Lords and the unfortunate speech of Earl Russell! Not surely because Great Britain fears that we intend to invade Canada, or that Great Britain intends to declare war against the United States! It cannot be for any such easons. It is not impossible that if the Grenadier Guards' band find their way to this country and to the Hub of the Universe they may take a liking to American institutions, and it would not be wonderful if the band, in all its entirety, never found its way back to Merrie England. If the Commander-in-Chief dreads desertion we cannot blame him for his counter order, it such order has been given; but the counter order growing out of such fear will not redound to the honor of England. We shall not be surprised to learn that the report is a skilful invention of some malicious hoax

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Bostbn, is at the Astor General J. C. Robinson, of the United States

Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is stopping the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General J. W. Barnes, of Texas, has arrived at

the Grand Central Hotel. Major O. H. Howard, of the United States Army. as quarters at the Hoffman House.

Commodore Murry, of the United States Navy, is Judge J. W. M. Harris, of Mississippi, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel

TERRIFIC EASTERN HURRICANE.

Great Damage to Shipping and Loss of Life.

THE WRECKED VESSELS.

Havoc Among the Dorchester Yachting Fleet.

The Storm Felt Along the Coast of Maine for Miles.

### BRAVERY OF THE LIFEBOAT MEN.

Rosroy, June 6, 1872. During the last thirty hours the city has been risited by one of the severest storms ever known so late in the season. The rain began falling on Tuesday evening and had continued with varying torce until midnight. With the wind strong from the northeast yesterday, and a continuously increasing rainfall during most of the forenoon and afternoon, the day may be set down in the calendar as the most disagreeable of the season, and the storm the most severe that passed over this section at this time of the year for a long time. The wind at times blew in fitful gusts and threatened to do a deal of damage, but so far as reported very little was done in the city proper, beyond the fall of several store signs. A report was current in a South neighborhood for a few moments that Coliseum had again succumbed,

had its origin in the remark of facetlously inclined gentleman that "the wind had blown over" the structure. There was a decided whistling among the timbers of the immense building, but the firmness with which it stood the test fully justifies all the confidence that has been placed in its durability. In the city very little business was transacted, comparatively, the army of shoppers keeping close within doors until fair weather should again woo them forth.

In the harbor the high water and the very strong sea caused fears of disaster to shipping. Extra precautions were taken by the watchful tars to secure their craft, however, and they were in the main successful. Several vessels signalled below in the afternoon, but they put out to sea again, not daring to come up. Isle of Skye drifted from the East Boston side over to South Boston flats, and two or three smaller crafts suffered some damage in the rigging. The East Boston boats had to make up toward the Navy Yard in order to escape being driven below. During the storm considerable fears were entertained by the members of THE DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB

for the safety of the large number of yachts which were lying at their moorings off Commercial Point Soon after eight o'clock the wind veered round to the east, tossing the little vessels on the billows and momentarily threatening them with destruction. For about three hours the yachts held fast to their anchorage, and the large number of spectators who were gathered about the Point watching the scene slowly dispersed, believing that the gale had spent its fury and predicting that the boats would be able to weather the "blow." A few minutes before eleven o'clock an unknown schooner-

minutes before eleven o'clock an unknown schoonerrigged yacht, which had recently arrived from
Maine, and which lay about one-eighth of
a mile seaward from the squadron, was noticed to
drag her anchor and start out to sea. She was seen
to swing round with the wind, which caused her to
careen over and fill, and soon after to sink in about
eight or nine fathoms of water. The owner is at
present unknown, but competent judges estimate
her value at about \$1,200. The wind had
NOW INCREASED TO ALMOST A HURRICANE,
and the remainder of the yachts began to drag inward. Efforts were made to board and make sail
on a few of them, but before the work could be executed a sudden gust of wind sent the sloop Pacer
bounding in, and almost running down a small boat
which was going to her assistance. Next
came the sloop Fanchon, Captain Holmes, driving
with great violence upon a float and lying on
her beam ends, carrying away her house and chafing her sides badly. The damage done to the Fanchon is reughly estimated at \$600. The report that
the boats were driven ashore and dashed to pieces
against the rocks attracted a large number of persons interested in yachting to the scene.

DISASTERS ALONG THE RASTERN COAST.

Yesterday's storm was very severe all along the
Eastern coast, although there was but very little

sacrifices of human He.
THE SCHOONER JANE, OF BOSTON,
Bangor for Somerset, R. I., went ashore
Squam Beach and all hands were lost.
Crew consisted of five persons, including Capfrom Bang The crew consisted of five persons, including Captain Joseph W. Clark, of Tennant's Harbor, Me. where he leaves a widow and family. The vesse was an old one, owned by S. C. Loud, of Boston, and was worth about \$4,000, being insured for about half that sum.

about half that sum.

THE SCHOONER CYPRESS, OF MILLBRIDGE,
Captain Robinson, went ashore on Rye Beach,
about noon, and at once went to pieces, her cargo
of lumber being washed all along the shore. The
captain and crew were saved by the people who
had gathered for the purpose.

A large schooner went by Rye Ledge just before
noon, barely outside the breakers, and is supposed
to have been wrecked. Early in the afternoon
a large hermaphrodite brig ran nearly ashore
off the Ocean House; but discovering land barely
in season to wear around, and a fortunate change
of the wind, she got away with all her sails blown
away, except jib and staysail.

THE SCHOONER SUN.

of the wind, she got away with all her sails blown away, except jib and staysail.

THE SCHOONER SUN, forty tons, Captain Mosely, of Hancock, Me., bound to Boston, laden with hard wood, ran ashore on the Eastern Point, near York Harbor, Me., at six o'clock Wednesday morning. Vessel and cargo a total loss; no insurance. Early this morning The SHIP GETTYSBURG, OF RICHMOND, ME., which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, went ashore off Pettick's Island, in the harbor, near Hull, but, as she was lying casy, no fears were entertained for her safety. Her cargo is principally from and crockery. As was expected by the captain of the ship she was easily got off the shoal long before high water, the tugs Belknap and Lucilie adding her. The cause of her going asnore was the parting of her chain cable.

The yachts of the South Boston Club were in no worse condition this morning than they were last evening, though it was supposed all of them would be adrift and missing or broken up at dayight. It was the heavy sea more than the wind that caused the damage.

e damage.
The Estelle and the Ranger were both forced from

their moorings, and this morning were strugglin, with danger on Cow Pasture, and considerable damaged. The Annie, reported ashore on the point was not Captain McKenna's Annie, but anothe boat of the same name belonging over on the other shore. the Volante, Captain Hawes, sloop, is also ashore

The Volante, Captain Hawes, sloop, is also ashore on clow Pasture bar, but will doubtiess be secured this forencom. Captain Robinson's schooner, the Eisie, which was supposed to be the yacht ashore at squantum last night, is all right and at her moorings; the one seen could not have been her.

The schooner Mercury, ex-Commodore Greer, is in much better condition than it was supposed she would be after her battle with the Dawn, though the latter is badly damaged.

The Kate lies off the club house with her masts gone and a big hole stove in her hull.

The Nellie had her masts completely shook out of her and is badly strained, and is ashore full of water. Captain Johnson's Little Bob broke away from her

The Nellie had her masts completely shook out of her and is badly strained, and is ashore full of water. Captain Johnson's Little Bob broke away from her moorings, as did also the Caloric, which is adrift. Several others are missing, though it is probable that they will all be secured to-day and hauled up IN DORCHESTER BAY,

through the exertions of Captain William B. Abbott and the crew of Mr. C. V. Whitten's yacht silvie, who worked through the entire night, the scene is much more pleasant to the members of the yacht club than it was last eventug. As soon as the wind began to abate last night Captain Abbott and his men went to work and took every yacht to her moorings except two—the Scud and the Susie, and these were so badly entangled in the rigging that it was found inexpedient to separate them hastily, but this will be done this torenoon. Most of the yachts have got scraped pretty badly, but few are so injured that a little paint will not remedy, and the probability now is that a few hundred dollars will cover the entire damage.

damage.
The British schooner Julia, of and for St. George, The British schooner Julia, of and 107 St. George, N. S., from Boston Light, dragged from her anchorage in Gloucester harbor Tuesday night, and struck upon Piper's Rocks, west of the canal, about five o'clock yesterday morning, where she bliged and filled with water. She sank and capsized about ten o'clock, and during the day laid on her broadside with mast heads dipping every rise and fall of the sea.

of and from Philadelphia for Salem, with a load of coal, attempted to follow a lumber-laden schooner into Rockport yesterday, but broached to off the mouth of the harbor and went ashore upon the outside of the breakwater. After one or two attempts the crew were taken off by the lifeboat at great peril to the men who manned the latter. The vessel has gone to pieces and her cargo will prove a total loss.

Two colliers are reported ashore on the north side of Cabe Annisquam, near Lanswille. One with

the loss of captain and four men. The lifeboat put off to the rescue, but capsized and was obliged to return. One of the vessels is said to be the Louisa F. Smith. Mr. John Q. A. Cobb, who yesterday plioted a bark out from New Bedford, says that, in its eighteen years' experience as a plot, he never beat back into New Bedford in such heavy weather as it was vesterday.

beat back into New Bedford in such as it was yesterday.

A despatch from Rockport this morning says that a large vessel, dismasted, lies at anchor about two mites cast of that place, and a lifeboat has gone to her assistance.

The same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, of the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, of the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, of the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, of the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, or the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels ashore on Plum Island, where the same are two vessels as the same are two vessels as

her assistance.

There are two vessels ashore on Pium Island, of Newburyport, loaded with lumber—one the J. W. Lawrence, of and from St. John, N. B., and the other unknown. The crew aske on the beach. The Lawrence was two years old and about 100 tons

The Lawrence was two years old and about 100 tons burden.

The schooner C. M. Branscom, of Eden, Mc., with lumber, for Norwich, Conn., went ashore at Seabrook yesterday afternoon. No insurance. The crew were taken off in a boat during the height of the storm under circumstances of imminent peril by John Fetch, John and Hewett Boyd and S. A. Walton.

The schooner M. M. Freeman, of Dennis, went ashore at Folly Cove and only one man was saved from the wreck.

The schooner Louisa F. Smith, of Quincy, went ashore at Lanesville and was badly stove, her crew being saved.

The British schooner Edinborough is ashore at Gloucester and full of water, her crew having been taken off.

The schooner Restless is ashore at Ipswich, but will probably be saved.

Gloucester and full of water, her crew having been taken off.

The schooner Restless is ashore at Ipswich, but will probably be saved.

The schooner Dorie, Captain Keith, owned in Ellsworth and bound to Boston, loaded with furniture and slabs, went ashore on Salisbury Beach. The persons on board, consisting of the captain, his wife and child, and two men, were saved by lines lashed to the wreck. Mrs. Keith and her child were nearly strangled by being hauled through the water from the wreck to the shore. The vessel will prove a total loss. No insurance.

It is reported that the Boston pilot boat Pet, with three boatkeepers on board, was dashed to pieces on Cohasset rocks last night in the storm and that all hands perished. No pilots were on board when the disaster occurred. As the Pet is overdue at this port there is reason to fear that the report may be true. She was owned by Mr. Abel Hayden and others, was 100 tons burden and cost \$14,000; no insurance. One of the boatkeepers was George Williamson and the steward's name was Frazer.

#### THE LATEST PARTICULARS. Boston, June 6-Midnight.

The Boston pilot boat Pet, supposed to have been lost, has arrived safely at this port.

The coaler wrecked at Cape Ann was the William H. Dennis, of Philadelphia, and not the Rosetta, as at first reported.

The schooner wrecked upon Squam bar was the Jane, of Boston, with a cargo of lumber. The Captain and three or four men were lost in attempting to leave the vessel in her boat before the lifeboat

to leave the vessel in her boat before the lifeboat could reach her. It is supposed a woman was of the number lost, an apron and shawl having been picked up on the beach. Had those lost remained on the vessel they would have been saved, the deck load remaining intact this morning.

The schooner J. W. Coffin, of Cherryfield, Me., with a cargo of spars, was obliged to cut away both masts in the gale, and last night dritted between the Salvages and came to anchor off Rockport, Cape Ann, where she lies safely.

The schooner General Marion, from Rockland for New York, with a cargo of lime, went ashore near Highland Light, Cape Cod, at nine P. M. on Wednesday. The captain, his wife and the crew were saved after being lashed in the rigging all night. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

# JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

### Opinions of the Press on His Life and Character.

[From the Metropolitan Record, June 8.] Mr. Bennett created, not simply erected, his own nonument. The great newspaper built up by his wonderful energy and amazing enterprise perpetuates his name, and is at once his epitaph and his history. Even while its founder lies ready for the grave it goes on without the slightest halt or change in the mechanism that keeps it in motion In the familiar place where it has stood for nearly forty years still stands the name of James Gordon Bennett. The founder of the New York Herald, the father of the modern newspaper, is no more, but the Herald itself is unchanged. The man is but the HERALD itself is unchanged. The man is gone, but his work remains, to keep mankind in daily remembrance of the story of his life—a life beginning in struggles for the wherewithat to sustain it, and crowned at last with all the success that those who set their hearts on worldly triumphs could desire. James Gordon Bennett was a conqueror of adversity, a man of genius in the course that he traveled—the Napoleon of American journalism. As such he chiefly desired to be known, and as such he will be remembered.

[From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, June 3.] What Mr. Bennett was in his junior days o journalism he was all through his life. He wanted no one about him who did not believe, first of all in the existence of news, second in the getting o news, and last, but not least, in the publication of news in the HERALD before any other paper had it. Of course he had to educate the public up to his standard, or rather, to develop the natural curiosity of the human mind and direct into such channel that it would make the newspaper the indispensable necessary of daily life.

He succeeded in such a measure as ought to have satisfied, as it doubtless did satisfy, his ambition, although it never exhausted his energy. He always looked to the opportunities for success in the future rather than to the triumphs of the past, and no deed of yesterday left him so weary and unwary that his rival could gain a point in ad-

and unwary that his rival could gain a point in advantage.

This is the sum and substance of James Gordon Bennett's life. His Herald is his monument. It will outlast brass and granite if his son and heir, to whom it is bequeathed, does not in some critical moment prove to have a weak spot in his character which will give way at some unexpected point. The Junior Bennett's record thus far seems, however, to portend nothing of this kind, and the esteem in which he holds his father's memory will doubtless nerve him to such effort as, were that father still living, would meet his most earnest approval. This measure of success his father's friends will earnestly wish for the son, even while they sympathize with him in his affliction.

The telegraph will give the post-mortem record of the legerath will sixery will never fall to give him.

with him in his affliction.
The telegraph will give the post-mortem record of Mr. Bennett, and history will never fall to give him full credit for whatever of noble example he has furnished, the world through the medium of his

(From the Daily Skandinavisk Post.) James Gordon Bennett, the founder and publisher

the world-renowned journal, the New York HERALD, died last Saturday, in New York, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The HERALD has now existed for thirty-seven years, but for the last part in the editorial work. The deceased was th most enterprising and indefatigable newspaper activity, which was righteously acknowledged by the people, he obtained means to improve his paper to such a degree as to make it the greatest and most influential paper in the whole world. Even if many of his undertakings were calworld. Even if many of his undertakings were calculated to make a "show," as it is called in English—and what business man does not do that, in
one way or another?—his journalistic enterprise
has always had a great influence in our States, the
Union—yes, we can say the whole world's relations.
The Herald or Mr. Bennett sustained at all times
all great national questions, and gave the impulse
to many. The expedition sent to Africa in search
of Dr. Livingstone was at the same time the action
of a grandee, and the newspaper man but received
in both cases the thankful acknowledgment of the
whole civilized world. Bennett was not a speaker of a grandee, and the newspaper man but received in both cases the thankful acknowledgment of the whole civilized world. Bennett was not a speaker—he "spoke with his pen"—but at public soupers for some distinguished person or other occasions he was familiar and witty, always keeping the company in good humor. We remember the great souper given by the New York Press in honor of Kossuth, in the Astor House, twenty years ago. Bennett was at that time nearly sixty years of age, but his vigor was that of a man in his best years. The last five years Mr. Bennett had, as we have already said, retired from the editorial work; but it a man continually for forty years—and the first six years with financial troubles—has been the chief editor of a daily paper, his last five years with broken health is not to be wondered at.

In the American periodical literature the name of the founder of the New York Herald, James Gordon Bennett, will forever have a prominent place, and his name be in memory until the now uprowing generation has disappeared. The beautiful old proverb, "De mortuus nil nisi bonum" will, we carnestly hope, be remembered by deceased's antagonistic members of the press, as the contrary would disgrace the journalist as well as everybody else. James Gordon Bennett, Sr.—his son has the same Christian name—has gone where we all must go; but he has, through his enterprise and his industry, founded a monument which, however singular it may seem, every intelligent gentleman in the United States has before his eyes almost daily.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN FRIGATE HERTHA AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1872. arrived at this port to-day. This is the first war vessel of that nationality that has ever entered the